New Publications.

An autobiography entitled "Mary Lyndon, or Revelations of a Life," has been published by Stringer & Townsend. Its very dedication conveys an impression of its style. It reads—
To those Lieve, on earth and in the house.

pression of its style.

To those I love, on earth and in the heavens, I dedi
this book. It is the best tribute I can now offer you
though a prophecy is in my heart of a better workmore worthy of you and me—which I am yet to write Being, or professing to be, an autobiography, it is evoid of plot; but still there is interest enough in

the narrative to absorb the attention of the reader An account of a pic-nic, and the speeches of some Communists on the occasion, is graphically rendered We give an extract:--

Communists on the occasion, is graphically rendered.

We give an extract:—

Mr. Mooney, another bland, kindly communist, who releiced now in having Mr. Lang's help in converting rentered now in having Mr. Lang's help in converting rentered now in having Mr. Lang's help in converting rentered now in the reign of how that was 'night used. Both spoke of communism as being the 'natural condition of main' in the reign of love that was 'night use even at our doors.' "In this millennial period," said the speaker, "men will not buy or sell. The reproach of a market place will not exist on our planet. We know now that love never reckons. Boes the lover grudge anything to his beloved Does the mother"—here he hesitated for an apt expression, and the clear voice of that incarnated subversion of commerce added—"yun up a milk score against her baby!" The Illustration was so unremanically English, and so exactly what the mild communist wanted, that everybody laughed either at the finess or homelliness of the thing. After these two Mrs. Partingtons had beaten back the waves of bargain and sale for an hour, prophesying, meanwhile, of a world full of peace and beauty, they paused to enjoy the effect they had produced. Everybody was pleased—the Christian, that the millennium was endorsed; the moneyed men, that markets were not to be disturbed in their day, and wit, heauty and poetry, of which there was no lack in the addresses of these gentlemen, always find appreciation.

There now remained only Mr. Lynde and myself to

tian, that the milieumium was enterect; the moneyest men, that markets were not to be disturbed in their day, and wit, beauty and poetry, of which there was no lack in the addresses of these gentlemen, always find appresiation.

There now remained only Mr. Lynde and myself to speak; but elequence had been so made common, that to arouse the people and give them rest at the same time was a very difficult achievement.

For myself, I had no wish to be heard, though the courtesy of putting my name on the list had been observed; for my new found friend, I felt a tremulous trust, which was born of my intellectual perception of the weariness, or rather surfeit of those present, and a holy calm which was born of my intellectual perception of the weariness, or rather surfeit of those present, and a holy calm which wrapped and oppressed me like a perfume lalen atmosphere. The inward and outward blending overcame me, as if the flush of apple blossoms and roses, lilies of the valley, mignonette, and a thousand other dear and delightly mignomette, and a thousand other dear and delightly flagrances, had formed an odorous and semi-spiritual bliss, in which I rested and bathed as in an ocean of changeless and eternal life.

Impelied by a force as sure as the white crested wave, and graceful as a cloud, resting yet moving and seemingly a living thing against the violet light, that slight, golden haired and calm eyed man arose. I heard him speaking. I felt the intense hush of the stience that felt around him, and for a time, not I alone, but all in that presence, seemed absorbing at every pore the most beautiful wisdom, the most musical good. He spoke of our junce as an infinitishimal outbirth of the infinite—as being created from the uncreate—beautiful, because the soul of beauty was informing, and from hour to hour, from year to year, and through all time, harmonizing this bed and blossom of the Eternal which men call the earth. As he spoke of Being, and from hour to hour, from year to year, and through all time, harmonizing th

When he ceased to speak, we were entranced as by the roader working power of music, bringing upon us a spell on awfully aweet to be broken.

What I have given is but the poor rendering of a moral—a woman, whose deep and deathless leve alone gives he right to essay this interpretation.

Hen talk of angel utterances. No angel spoke through his man—none lower than a God inspired him. I could hisk of myself in those moments, cradled on the bosom of some white robed invisible one, who had struggled mid bonds as I was struggling, and who had been born into the beauty and peace of angelic life through the ministry of death. I could believe that a spirit a thought the more loving and lovely than my own had

"Waikna-Adventures on the Mosquito Shore"-i the title of a new work, on a new and interesting sub rper & Brothers. The narrative is fresh and ngs back the memory of by-gone pleasures. We introduced to his Majesty the King of the Mos-

perings back the memory of by-gone pleasures. We are introduced to his Majesty the King of the Mosquito Coast in this wise:—

At a word from Mr. Bell. (an Englishman whom the author meets in Bluedelds) the torpid black girl disappeared for a few moments, and then came back with some cups and a pot of coffee. I observed that there were three cups, and that my host filled them all, which I shought a little singular, since there were but two of us. A faint, momentary suspicion crossed my mind, that the mais polypus stood in some such relation to my host as to sarrant her in homoring us with her company. But, included of doing so, she unceremonicosty pushed open a door in the corner, and curtly ejeculated to some unseen occupant, "Get up!" There was a kind of querulous response, and directly a thumping and muttering, as of some person who regarded himself as unreasonably disturbed. Meanwhile we had each finished our first cup of coffee, and were proceeding with a second, when the door in the corner opened, and a black boy, or what an American would be apt to call, a "young darkey," apparently intetern or twenty years old, shuffled up to the table. He were only a shirt, unbuttoned at the throat, and cotton pantaloons, scarcely buttoned at all. He noddled so my entertainer with a drawling "Mornin', et?" and set down to the third cup of coffee. My host seemed to take in notice of him, and we continued our conversation. Becon after, the sloven youth get up, took his hat, and should have succeeded in rejuvenating my suit of core-mony, sow rather rusty from saturation with sait water. He smiled faintly, and said, as for that matter, there need to the king, at some future day, after Antonio should have succeeded in rejuvenating my suit of core-mony, sow rather rusty from saturation with sait water. He smiled faintly, and said, as for that matter, there need to be dead of the continue of the pound of the cont

Appleton & Co, have published a work written by Mr. P. C. McCormick, Jr., of New York, detailing his

mpressions obtained by ocular demonstrations of the doings in the Crimen. It is entitled "A Visit to the Camp Before Sebastopol," and is illustrated by seve ral sketches and very intelligible maps, with also a lithograph of Miss Florence Nightingale. The work is unpretentious in style, but is the more interesting

The first paper in Harper's Magazine for August is No. 3 of "Virginia Illustrated." We did not peruse this with one half the pleasure we derived from reading the first of the series, several months since, though it is still,perhaps,the best in the whole number. Reminiscences of the Mexican War are continued in subject will hardly ever fail in interest in this community; but still there is too much sameness of expression and style in these papers to give them any iterary merit. That concentrated essence of genteel stupidity still 'meets the reader's passing gaze under the caption of the "Newcomes." Is its vapidity never to die out? A paper on apparitions and visions comes in appropriately when so many people are being frightened out of their propriety by super-natural sights and sounds. "Thistle Figs" seems to be a weak imitation of the Newcomes. The illustrations of "Mr. Slim's Aquatic Experience" at Coney Island are very good.

No. 9 of "Harpers' Story Books" will please the fancies of juveniles.

Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine, reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co., contains well written papers on the imperial policy of Russia, modern light litera-ture, administrative reform, &c.; sketchily written notes on Canada and the Northwest States of Ameri ca. A romantic tale, delightfully told in blank verse, entitled Vemier, is a sweet piece of story tell

Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery-part the thirty-first-is out by Stringer & Townsend.

A beautiful steel engraving of Mdlle. Rachel i Miller, Orton & Mulligan have brought out a new

edition of Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse, continued by Mr. W. C. Spooner, and to which is prefixed an account of the breeds in the United States, compiled by Henry S. Randall. It is a work whose great utility is a sufficient assurance of its large sale.

Religious Liberty" is the title of an oration delivered at Washington's Headquarters, at Newburg, the last Fourth of July, which has been sent to us by its author, Mr. W. L. Learned. The orator draws a by no means exaggerated sketch of the corrupt, barter ing, truckling, hypocritical and ultra-speculative manners of the day; but he fails to propound anything like a true remedy for the evil. In fact, most illogically his remedy would be applied to the ignorant and needy, instead of to the genteel and we althy portions of the community. Non tali auxilio. &c.

the "Physical Characters of Lightning Bolts, and of their Affinity with the Spheroidal Condition of Matter." It consists of extracts from a memoir presented to the Academie des Sciences, of Paris, on the 28th of May last, by Mr. Andrew Poey, of Ha-vana. As these balls of fire resemble rather an agglomeration of ponderable substances strongly im pregnated with the matter of the thunderbolt, and as, on the other hand, they have the greatest connections with the spheroidal condition of matter, he proposes

We have also received another pamphlet, by the same author, on the "Frequency of Hail Storms in the Island of Caba"—of these which have taken place between 1784 and 1854, and of the minima temperatures of ice and hall observed in the island Another pamphlet, containing a chronological table of earthquakes felt in Cuba from 1551 to 1855—over three centuries-and still another, on thunder storms and the number of victims annually made by lightning in the United States and the island of Cuba July seems to be the most dangerous month in that

These pamphlets are all in the French langue and were published in Paris. They would be extremely interesting and instructive to students of meteorology, and particularly to their great apostle and prophet in these regions, Mr. Meriam, of the Heights, whose name, indeed, occurs in them. In utary contributions to science, we are ready to make him a present of these

The Turf.

TROTTING STALLIONS .- We have noticed lately a number of challenges from the owners of trotting stallions in different sections of the country; but no engagements appear to have been effected. One day the owner of the stallion John Ferris challenges the world at any distance and for any amount ; another day, the owner of Wm. Tell comes forward, but will match against nothing but a stock horse; then the owner of Ethan Allen makes his debut, seeking for a chance to pocket a thousand having any pretension to fame, enter in a grand stake, and decide their relative merits? Such a thing would be anxiously looked to by breeders, as fine trotting stallions are wanted in various sections of the country, particularly in the South and South west, to cross with the blood stock. A sweepstakes n the fall, between John Ferris, Ethan Allen and William Tell would be a capital affair, and draw largely, as they are particularly noted for speed, all of them being able to trot well down in the thirties.

Affairs in Mexico.

(From the Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

SANTA ANNA'S EXPECTED OVERTHEROW OR WITHDRAWAL FROM MEXICO—PRIVATE ACCOUNTS OF HIS
MOVEMENTS AND PURPORES—BREAKING OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH OUR MINISTER—PARTIAL RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

We have been often advised by letters from Mexico of impending revolutions in that country, and
that Santa Anna was about to be overthrown and
banished, or become a voluntary exile. Late advices
are that he is about to steal away with his treasure.
It is now asserted that neither party in Mexico—
neither the moderndos nor the conservados—will
suffer him voluntarily to depart.

If it be true that the ministry of Santa Anna,
with Mr. Bonills at its head, are to be dismissed, it
is probable that Santa Anna has yielded to the pressure so far as to adopt new counsels, and is temporizing with his opponents.

A private letter, from an authentic source, dated
the 19th, has been shown me to-day, which states that
communications had been broken off between our
minister, Gen. Gadsden, and the Mexican govern
ment, about three weeks befores but that Mr. Vidal,
the President's Secretary and the Minister appoint
ed to the United States, had sought an interview
with General Gadsden, and had so far restored harmony between him and Santa Anna as to bring
about a long and amicable interview between them
But as between our minister and Mr. Bonilla, the
Minister of Foreign Affairs, there could be no further intercourse.

This letter also states that Santa Anna's entire family were to sail in the Hurbide, with Mr. Vidal, on
the 5th of August, for New York via Havana. It
may be remarked, however, that in Mexico it is rumored by some that the destination of the Hurbide
is to Venezueia, and not to the United States, and
that General Almonte is not to be withdrawn from
the mission to the United States. What seems to
confirm this surmise is that General Almonte has
not been advised officially of his recall.

It does not follow from the rupture of the rela-

a new minister.

General Gadsden must have had good cause for the decided steps which he has taken, and his own representation of the case will be looked for with juterest and entire confidence.

NESS.—It appears matters are coming to a crisis between the emigrant runners and the Commissioners of Emigra-tion. A number of the runners assembled in the Battery on Friday and threatened, it is said, to tear down the walls. Commissioner Kennedy made his appearance with a pistol, whereupon the crowd dispersed. We understand a large amount of arms and ammunition has been procured by the Commissioners, and some thirty policemen detailed to guard the place. Meanwhile the runners charge the Commissioners with below to be a considered with the constant of the commissioners with below to the commissioners with the commissio nners charge the Commissioners with being influenced

policemen detailed to guard the place. Meanwhile the runners charge the Commissioners with being influenced by improper motives in securing the garden for a depot. They say that Isaac Newton and Erastus Corning lobbied the thing through for the benefit of the Central and New York and Erle Railroads, to the exclusion of the Hudson River Railroad and the Southern routes. It is charged, moreover, that Henry Weed has been hired as a licensed forwarder, at a salary of \$2,500 per year, and that his brother. Thurlow Weed, shares in the profits made off of the emigrants.

Last evening a meeting was held at the house of Thos. Byrne, No. Il State street, to take action relative to the occupancy of Casile Garden by the Emigrant Commissioners. Wm. Wilson was called to the Chair, and S. Meyer acted as secretary. It was finally decided to hold a mass meeting on the Battery to-morrow (Monday) evening. Meanwhile the Commissioners are bustly engaged in perfecting their arrangements, and the Garden has now quite a business look. Five receds have haded their cargo of passengers, numbering 1,966 persons in all. These people bring with them, according to their own account, \$50,675.90—an average of over \$50 per, lead for every man, woman and child. This average is far less than the truth, for as a general thing the emigrants prefend to be poorer than they are, to escape being plundered. There were no vessels arrived pesterday, and the garden is now nearly empty.

COMMITTER OF COUNCILMEN ON STREETS.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday, at the City Hall to heave commissive shout the means of the City Hall to heave commissive shout the means of the City Hall to heave commissive shout the means of the City Hall to heave commissive shout the secretary, at

on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday, at the City Hall, to hear complaints about the manner of giving out the contracts for cleaning the streets. Mr. Cummings complains that he bid for cleaning nine of the upper wards, and that the contract was given to another party whose bid was informal and not answering the recents of the law. Mr. Joseph E. Ebling was the onl man brought before the committee. He said that many of the bids were informal. All the informal bids were put aside. The contracts were all given out according to law. Some of the bids were very low, much lower I thought than could be afforded. We had no money at the time of receiving the bids. Mr. Flagg and myself thought it best to make the contracts and see what it would cost to clean the city, and then ask the Common Council for an appropriation. Many of the wards were given out to Smith, Sickles & Co., who use the street sweeping machine. I think they have offered to clean the streets lower than can be afforded. I have heard that smith, Sickles & Co. will lose one hundred thousand dollars on their contract. In my judgment the city cannot be cleaned for any such sum as they stipulate for. In my judgment this street sweeping machine is not so good as the hoe and broom. It don't sweep the city as clean. I saw it tried one or two nights, and it breaks down where there is any dirt. It broke down half a dozen times. I believe it is now used to clean the streets after a lot of men have preceded with hoes and brooms. The committee then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday next, at thee o'clock, P. M., when Comptroller Flagg and others are to be summoned before the committee.

ODD FISLOWS' STATE CONVENTION.—The Grand Lodge of Southern New York met on Friday evening at Old Felput aside. The contracts were all given out according

Southern New York met on Friday evening at Old Fel-lows' Hall. The following officers elect for the ensuing year ware duly installed:—De Witt C. Langdon, as Grand Master: William W. L. Voorhis, as Deputy Grand Master; Alvin Pease, as Grand Warden, John J. Davis, as Grand Secretary; Joseph R. Taylor, as Grand Tecasurer. The Grand Master made the following appointments:—A. W. O. Spooner, of No. 357, Grand Marshal; George Welsh, of No. 49, Grand Conductor; George Sharp, of No. 34, Grand Guagdian; Samuel McDonald, of No. 9, Grand Herald. The Grand Lodge adjourned to Wednesday, the 15th inst. Our Frillows' Gyrgung.—We have been shown a medial meaning the No. Joseph Taylor, D. D. G. M. No.

septi. It is solid gold, and handsomely chased, with the "all seeing eye." scales, mallet, and beehive on one side and the three links of the order and the name of the ledge on the other. It is a splendid piece of workmanship We know not which to admire most, the skill of the work man or the generosity of the donors. Surely there mus be more in Odd Fellowship than more profession. ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEN RAILROAD.—A gentleman na-med Butlet came near losing his life yesterday morning, while attempting to get on the Harlem railroad train a-ter it had left Croton. The cars had left the depot when Mr. Butler caught hold of the forward car, but missing his footing, he was dragged forward while he was hold-ing on with lone hand learing to let go, last he should fall under the train. He was extricated from his perilous position with difficulty, and found to the much hurt, though not dangerously.

The GLES CONE REMETER — The Katz Lid and Luckey

THE GLEN COVE REGATTS.-The Katy Did and Luckey were built by Messrs. Fish & Morton, of this city, in-tead of Fish & Barton, as the types made us say on Satraday. The Luckey is only nine tons weight, being built on an entirely new principle. She is an "elliptic" built and is a new and untried boat; she was launched last week, and labored under the disadvantages of carry-ing on her deck a large yawl boat, and not having light

hour of the day or night. It has been reported that per-sons who received injuries have been refused admittance into the hospital after a certain hour, and this impres-sion the officers of the institution wish to have corrected.

o'clock on Saturday morning. a fire broke out in the promises occupied by Nathan K. Robbins, charcoal dealer, situated in Twenty-fourth street, near Eleventh avenue. The fire originated among some fine charcoal in bags, supposed to have taken fire from some locomotive cinders brought into the yard on the afternoon before, setting fire to a wagon, and thus communicating the fire to the shells. Mr. Robbins estimates his loss at about \$150; no insurance. Mr. Charles Decker occupied a part of the shells or stabling, &c. His damage to carts, &c., he estimates at about \$200; no insurance. The sheds belong to Mr. Samuel Walker. Loss about \$250; no insurance.

FIRE IN LAURIUS STREET.—The slarm of fire in the Fourth district on Friday night about eleven o'clock, was caused by a window curtain taking fire in the dwelling house No. 156 laurens street. The curtain in its burnt condition was thrown into the street. No other damage.

BEMIT DEFENSARY.—The following is the report for July, 1855;—Whole number of patients under treatment, 1,940; new patients, 1,980; attended at their residences,

1,940; new patients, 1,893; attended at their residences 366; attended at the dispensary, (classified as follows, sec; attender at the dispensively, (classified as follows,) 1,527—diseases of the heart, lungs and throat, 98, head and abdomen, fevers, &c., 292; eye and ear, 61; skin, 116; of women, 60; of children, 398; surgical department, 175; minor surgery, 313; vaccination, 14. Total—Maies, 766; females, 1,127. Born in the United States, 707; in Ireland, 1,115; in other countries, 71; sent to the hospital, 14; died, 20; remaining under treatment, 47. Prescriptions dispensed during the month, 2,806.

Brooklyn City News.

There was great commotion on the Fulton ferry hoat Nassau yesterday afternoon, caused by the falling overboard of a child some two or three years old, which had been left to run about on deck unguarded by those in whose charge it was. The life-boat was immediately lowered, but in the excitement of the moment it was upset and filled. Thomas Gear, one of the deck hands, was thrown into the water by the capaizing of the boat, and had as much as he coold do to save himself. A young man, whose name could not be ascertained, but who acted in a spirit which cannot be too highly commended, divested himself of all superfictous clothing and jumped into the river with the view of saving the child. He was unsuccessful. The body had sunk beneath the surface and was not visible. Charles Reads, a value ferry boatman, came to the relief of the two men and successful in getting them both into his craft. They were all of them towed into the Brooklyn shore where they arrived in safety. The name of the child could not be ascertained, neither could those who had charge of it be found.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Our London, Paris, Munich and Frankfort Correspondence,

The steamship Ariel, Capt. Lefevre, of the Vanderbilt line, arrived yesterday morning from Havre She sailed thence July 21, but her news was anticipated by the Asia, at Boston.

Among the possengers by the Ariel, from Havre is Mr. Wm. C. Barney, of this city. Mr. Barney left New York about two months ago, for the purpose of making an arrangement for the transportation of the mails between New York and Havre. We learn that Mr. Barney has succeeded beyond his expecta-tions, and he is the brarer of a proposition to our government, which has already received the sanction of the French government, by which the direct in-tercourse with France will be more frequent, the postage between these two countries materially re-duced, and pre-payment will not be required in other country, and steamers transporting the mails will be paid according to the actual service rendered on each passage, so that the ocean postage will in all cases cover all the expenses for transporting the

The great object of attraction at the Paris Exhibition is the diamonds of the crown, which are placed in the centre of the old Panoramic building. The finest of the crown jewels is the diamond known by the name of the Regent, because it was purchased, in 1718, by Philippe II., Duke of Orleans, during the minority of Louis XV.; it weighs 136 carats, and is valued at about five millions of francs. According to the last inventory made out in 1832, the precious stones of the State are in number 64,812, worth 20,900,260f. The richest article in this inven-tory is a crown which has not less than 5,206 brilliants, 146 rose diamonds, and 50 sapphires, the whole valued at 14,702,708f. 85c. Next comes a sword with 1,506 roses, valued at 261,165f. 99c.; a clasp with 217 bridiants, value 273,119f. 37c.; a sword ornamented with 1,576 brilliants, value 241,974f. 37c.; a clasp for a cloak, mounted with an opal valued at 37,500f., and 197 brilliants, worth 30,605f.; and a button for the hat with 21 brilliants, worth 240,700f.

In the course of the afternoon on the 3d of July an English steam corvette approached the harbor of Ruomo, or Rauma, a retired place on the Abo district, and in the Gulf of Bothnia. Six boats manned by seamen, marines and several officers, and armed der to deceive the vigilance of the watchmen of the port, thought proper to hoist a white handkerchief, to make it appear a flag of truce. Being informed that the boats were approaching, the burgomaster of Ruomo immediately repaired to the shore with a white flag in his hand. The English officer asked if there were any soldiers in the town, and on the mayor's refusal to answer this question, he demanded the surrender of all the merchantmen and all the goods in the harbor to be delivered up to him. Directly afterwards the English took to their arms, and, pointing their guns, set about removing from the port both the ships and the goods. They even prepared to set on fire such objects as they could no carry off. The Russian magistrate protested, but in vain, against the bad faith of the English in making a false use of the white flag. But in the midst of these acts of pillago, a feta-bunent of national Chasseurs arrived on the spot and field or wounded; the rest took to flight, abandoning all the objects they had seized, and rushed to their boats. They succeeded at length in regaining the corvette, which had remained at anchor.

General Pelissier has just presented to the library to make it appear a flag of truce. Being informed

succeeded at length in regaining the corvette, which had remained at anchor.

General Pelissier has just presented to the library of Algiers a volume of the History of the Life of Christ, which was taken in the chapel of the cemetery of Schastopol. It is in the Slavonian language, and in the folio form, is bound in the ancient style and gilt, and has two clasps in copper. On the top cover, in a gilt wreath, are the three personages of the Trinity. On one of the blank leaves is written in Russian, "This book belongs to the Church of the Saints of the Cemetery;" and lower down, "Month of December—the priest Altin Bringin was here the 27th December, 1827." The whole life is divided into 12 parts, one for each month; and the volume in question comprises the part for the month of December. The book was printed at Moscow, and the paper is of a grayish color. The titles of the chapters and the first letters of each paragraph are in red ink, and this gives it the appearance of the earlier productions of the typographic art. The bottoms of the pages are worn the chapters and the first letters of each paragraph are in red ink, and this gives it the appearance of the earlier productions of the typographic art. The bottoms of the pages are worn from constant use, and some of the pages are worn from constant use, and some of the pages are so dirivas to warrant the belief that the Russian clergy are not rigorously required to officiate with clean hands: while other pages are stained with drops of yellow wax which evidently fell from the candles which it is the custom to burnin honor of the saints, Gen. Pelissier, in transmitting the book to the library of Algiers, wrote the following lines, and they have been pasted in one of the fly leaves:—'Headquarters before Sebastopol, 9th of June. 1855: History of the life of Christ. Taken in the chapel of the cemetery of Sebastopol, where victory carried us. The sacred objects and several other things were conveyed to the monastery of St. George, but this book was reserved by him who had the discretionary power, in order that it might be presented to the library of Algiers. It is in the Sclavonian language and printed in the Sclavonian characters.—Pelissen.

Mr. D. Whittle Harvey, Chief Commissioner of the City of London Police, was examined lately before a Parliamentary committee as to the *verking of the contraction of the contraction of the Parliamentary committee as to the *verking of the contraction of the City of London Police, was examined lately before a Parliamentary committee as to the *verking of the contraction of the contraction of the City of London Police, was examined lately before a Parliamentary committee as to the *verking of the contraction of the Parliamentary committee as to the *verking of the contraction of

Mr. D. Whittle Harvey, Chief Commissioner of the City of London Police, was examined lately before a Parliamentary committee as to the working of the Souday Prohibitory Beer act, and gave the result of the working of the act for eleven months preceding and for eleven months during its operation. The number of cases taken in charge during the first period was 2,817, and during the latter 2,809, making a difference of eight only since the passing of the act. Persons taken into the custody of the city police were dealt with in a different manner to the way in which they were dealt with in ther parts of the metropolis. If it was a case of simple drunkenness, they were discharged by the police on their becoming capable of walking away, and were only brought before the magistrate where drunkenness was accompanied by violence or disorder. In ordinary cases of drunkenness a man became comfortably adjusted in three or four hours. From returns he had caused to be made out, drunkenness in the city was much about the same in one year as in another. In 1848, the number of cases was 3,113; in 1853, 2,992; and in 1854, 2,975. This was in a population within the city boundaries 129,000 persons.

The cochineal insect, from which a beautiful scar-

The ordinary revenue of Spain for the present year is estimated at 1,115,521,500 reals, and the ex-traordinary revenue at 207,300,600 reals, which is made up thus:—

works . 42,300,000
Negotiations for each of the obligations of purchasers of national property . 65,000,000

A French writer describes at length the three routes by white Russia may arrive at Constantinople, viz.:—First by the Principalities, second, by the Black Sea: third, by Asia Minor. With regard to the first, it is observed that Austra and Germany, from their common care for the free navigation of the Danube, would naturally be opposed to any appropriation of the Principalities, and advance by that route. The route of the Black Sea, supposing the destruction of Schastopol, would scarcely be practicable for long years, in face of the maritime superiority and the political surveillance of France and England, or of either one or the other. On the last named route the writer remarks:—There re

mains a third route open for the Russians to reach Constantinople—Asia Minor. And if the last accounts may be credited, it seems that the war is to be carried on with greater vigor on that coast. Therefore, if the Russians are in sufficient force to advance in Asia Minor, and if haste is not made in organizing and disciplining the Turkish army in Asia, where is the obstacle which shall be able to stop the Russians?

stop the Russians?

A Paria paper publishes a sonnet to the Virgin, composed by General Verge, who, it appears, made a vow at the moment when he was leading his brigade to the assault of the Mamelon Vert, that if he escaped death that day, he would openly acknowledge the dogma of the immaculate conception. A letter from his wife, received just before he went in a vow to the Virgin," was the cause of the vallant general making the row which he now accomplishes.

Out of a promistion of 12 500 mil Endand selection.

general making the row which he now accomplishes.
Out of a population of 12,596,803 England raised,
for 1813, 140,000 sailors and marines, and 237,000
regular soldiers, besides which she kept in arms
83,000 regular militia, and could further rely upon
the services of 288,000 local militia, and 65,000 yeomany cavalry. The total sum of these numbers is
813,000.

Manry cavalry. The total sum of these numbers is \$13,000.

Now that Prince Orbellan has been nominated military commander of the tracts of country on the Caspian Sea, the list of the Bussian commanders with their stations, is as follows:—Ferowski, in Orenburg; Orbelain, in the Caspian territory; Moin ravieff, with Betwioff, Baltianoff, and Kovalevski, in the Trans-Cassasian district; Serebriakoff and Chomutoff, in Tachnermaria, the Don districts, and East Crimea; Gortschakoff II., with Osten Sacken, Nachtmooff, Wrangel, Labanoff, Wagner, and Korff, in the Grimea; Enders, with Uschakoff and Schabelski, in New Russin, Cherson, as far as the Bag, Bessarabis, Tschernigoff, and Kharkoff. From here, northwards, Panintine, up to the confines of Paskiewitsch's command: in the Beltie provinces, Sievers; in Esthland, Grabbe; in St. Petersburg, Rudiger; in Finland, Berg; in Archangel, Vice-Admiral Chruschtscheff.

The strength of the Bussian Committee of the Scheff.

Cossacks 2,000
Sappers 250
The amount of cavairy, irrespective of Cossacks, is not mentioned; the figures given are the nominal strength of the troops; the effective strength would be somewhat smaller. Taken all together, including the newly raised Finish battalions, the whole Russian force in Finland is computed at 50,000 men.

A letter frem Hamburg, dated July 16, says:—Within the last few inouths the vessels arriving from New York now regularly bring us a new article of commerce, which formerly formed rather an important part of the exports from Hamburg. This article is the so-called wooden clocks of the Black Forest, the manufacture of which has been transferred by degrees from the mountains of Wurtemberg to the plains of America by the numerous emigrants annually leaving Germany; and it must be confessed from the specimens I have seen, that they make them now in America—probably from the greater facilities afforded them in the choice of the wood and other materials—in a much more creditable and workmanlike manner than they ever did in their native country. We used in former years, to send a large quantity of these wooden clocks to England, for exportation to the British colonies; but now the Germans in America are able not only to beat us out of that field, but to compete accessfully with their own German countrymen in the home market of their falherhand.

The Cock (Feland) Examiner says, in 1853 the amount of money sent home by Irish emigrants, from America, to their relatives in Ireland, for payment of passage as well as for various other purposes, was £1.439.900; but in 1864 that amount, vast and wonderful as it was, was far exceeded, it having reached to £1,730,060, or nearly £780,000 over what it was the previous year. In the history of the world-there is nothing like this amazing proof of the strength and intensity of the feeling of affection and family attachment which has ever distinguished and adorned the Irish race.

At 4 o'clock of the day of Lord Raglan's decease, as his staff was about to go f

guished and adorned the Irish race.

At 4 o'clock of the day of Lord Raglan's decease, as his staff was about to go for their usual ride, they were informed that he was much worse. They immediately repaired to where he was lying. He seemed surprised at seeing them all, and inquired the reason, which they stated as delicately as they could; when, with a most amiable smile, he assured them they were mistaken, for he was much better, and in a day or two would be about again. They felt their anxiety relieved, and went for a ride, leaving him in peace. He afterwards raised himself in loot, and called twice or thrice, "Frank, Frank!" (meaning Lord Burghyrst), turned round, and so slied, with a most beautiful, calm and quiet expression on his face.

The first annual report of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland for the year 1854 is published. It shows that on the 1st of January, 1855, there were 3,097 male and 330 female convicts in custody in the government prisons of Ireland, and 144 male and 361 female prisoners in custody in the county and 36I female prisoners in custody in the county and city jails, making a total of 3,932. It appears that 3I convicts were sentenced to 15 years transportation, 16 to transportation for life, 556 to penal servitude for 4 years, 96 for 6 years, 22 for 10 years, and 1 for life; 250 convicts were sent to Bermuda in 1854. Those at home have been employed on the public works at Spike Island and the forts, or at trades in the other prisons.

On the 14th of July, a considerable number of Austrian troops were coming from the Lower

On the 14th of July, a considerable number of Austrian troops were coming from the Lower Danube, among them several regiments returning from Transylvania and the Bakowina. Important movements of troops were also announced to take place on the river Theiss in the beginning of August. The disbanding of the Servian corps of the Banat, which is in the Principalities, had also commenced. Several Austrian steam vessels armed for war had arrived at Galatz from the Upper Danube to embark treets.

which is in the Principalities, had also commenced. Several Austrian steam vessels armed for war had arrived at Galatz from the Upper Danube to embark troops

The order of the day issued by Prince Gorsckakoff on the 19th of June to the garrison of Sebastopol is important. It amounces that the reinforcements sent from Poland will very shortly make their appearance in the Crimea. The reinforcements in question consist of 24,000 grenadiers, who, together with the guards, form the dite of the Bossian army. Besides the grenadiers there are also eight complete regiments of infantry now on their march from Poland to the Crimea, and their strength is 32,000 men. The grenadier corps and these eight regiments of the 2d infantry corps will each be accompanied by a body of 4,000 cavalry, and artillery in proportion; thus the kingdom of Poland alone sends a reinforcement of picked men, 70,000 strong, to the Crimea. But, since Prince Gorschakoff states that troops are on their way from all sides, he can mean only such reserves as have been long since on their march from Moscow, Kiew, and other rendervous, including a strong cavalry force from Southern Russia. Now that the 7th division of infantry, onder General Ushakoff, have entered via Perekop, the Russian army in the Crimea alone counts 40 regiments of infantry and chasseurs.

According to letters from Galatz to the 8th of July, received by Messra. Charles Joyce and Co., of London, it appears that active measures were being taken to organize a regular system of transit for the produce of the southern provinces of Russia through the Austrian dominions, thus to neutralize, to some extent, the effects of the blockade of the ports on the Black Sea. The agent of an American house established in Odessa was at Galatz, making arrangements with the Vienna Steamboat Company for the conveyance to the Anstria and finge assured the Emperor that Russia had not the aligntest intention of raising new difficulties or complications for Austria.

It was generally believed in Vienna, on the

As the Emperor Napoleon has come forward in a note to vouch for "the faithful souvenies" of M. Veron, General Changarnier seems to have feit it necessary again to reflerate his direct contradict on to the statement of the "Bourgeois de Paris." Such a contradiction is addressed by him to the Independence Reiner.

The Money Market—Opening of the New Loam Subscription List—Night Siege of the Minister of Finance—Preparations to Receive Queen Vic-toria—Where She Will be Lodged, and How She Will Worship An Exchange of Prisoners Pro posed-State of Affairs in Italy and Sp. Health of the Empress Eugenie-Its Conseque

Our money market has shown more activity and approvement than for several days past—all securi

Vesterday being the day appointed for the open-ing of the subscriptions for the new loan, such eager, ness was displayed to take part in it, that there is every reason to expect this amount will be covered even more promptly than the preceding one. As early as 10 o'chek, on Tuesday night, a number of persons had assumbled at the Ministry of Finance, and near the different stairies; and remained in the open air throughout the whole night, in order to have an early chance the next day. At seven in the morning the crowd was so great at the various ar rondissements that it was quite impossible to take in during the day the subscriptions even of the persons present. Double offices were then established, but notwithstanding a vast number of persons were obliged to return home without having subscribed.

The Moniteur announces, this morning, that, in order to favor the small capitalist, subscriptions of fifty francs, and beneath that sum, shall not be refused, which means, it is presumed, that in the event of the seven hundred and fifty millions being exceeded ments returned upon their hands; and to prevent the same person dividing a large amount into seve-ral sums of fifty francs, such subscriptions shall be

made null and void.

A letter from Calais of yesterday's date, mys:—
"Queen Victoria will, it is believed, pass through
this town on her way to Paris. She will arrise here on the 16th of August, and leave on the fellowing day. It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon will come here to meet her Majesty. Prince Luciea Napoleon Benaparte embarked at this port at the beginning of the week. It is said that his journey is connected with the approaching visit of the to Paris."

In one of my late letters I alluded to the difficulty which the Queen's arrival would throw in the way of the fete of the 15th with the debris of this annual commemoration lying about when the metropolis before a foreign po

about, when the metropolis before a foreign potentate should naturally be expected to look its best. Napoleon is the deity who, in this as in so many other instances, saves the difficulty. By an ordinance inserted in the Moniteur, the money advanced by the State for the Manoleon is to be devoted to the support of the widows and orphans of those who have failed in the lar distast Crimea; and the opportunity is seized upon to adnounce that a provision of a more permanent character for such claims on the national justice is in contemptation.

The lodging-letters, so worely smithed by the original failure of the Exhibition, are taking heart of grace at the prospect which this feyal visit opens to them. Already applications for apartments are pouring in to the agents, and five-and-twenty franca a night for a single bedroom begins to be spoken of as but a moderate remuneration. Some, however, are wise, and close at once with a reasonable offer. Where her Majerty is to take up her quarters is even now not precisely known. It. Gloud has been fixed upon; but it is thought the trouble of coming backwards and forwards to Paris, an hour's drive either way, may be inconvenient, and now the English Embassy is again spoken of. It is certain that the government architect is engaged there from morning till night, and that the Embassy will be put in such a state of preparation that her Majesty may, at any moment, make what determination she pleases. It is laughable to see what importance these court gentlemen of bricks and mortar attach to such matters. In the Embassy chapel the congregation faces the altar, and consequently turns its back upon her Majesty's representative, who sits behind. But now that the sovereign is coming—the moment, by right divine—a doubt seems to cross this architectural functionary's mind as to the propriety of the arrangement. I suspect if Queen Victoria were consulted, she would prefer matters being left in their newal state: first, because her right feeling would suggest that in such a place she and ing would suggest that in such a place she and all other people should stand on an equal footing; and, secondly, because she would thus be freed from that heavy penalty of royalty—the gaping stare of the multitude. Her Majesty, it is understood, will stay over two Sandays.

heavy penalty of royalty—the gaping stare of the multitude Her Majesty, it is understood, will stay over two Sundays.

General the Marquis de Rochman has just died at Arbre, at the age of ninety, in consequence of the injury he sustained in being thrown from a carriage. The deceased nobleman accompanied Louis XVIII, throughout his exile, and at the restoration in 1914 returned with that monarch to France, filling some important military commands. He was afterwards Master of the Coremonies at the Courts of Louis XVIII, and Charles X. In 1830 he retired into private life, where he has ever since remained, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits.

An exchange of prisoners is about to be made. Five hundred Russian soldiers will be sent from the depot at Toulon to Odessa, where the exchange will take place. It is for those French soldiers who remained within the lines of Malakoff on the attack of the 18th. It is evident that the Russians by no means approve of the progress made towards this said Malakoff Tower. The French, by the last account, were within 150 yards of it.

The following letter from Turin will give some idea of the state of Italy:

In my last I sent you an extract from a Mazzinian publication, dated the 39th of June. Four days after that date Caloi, a devoted agent of the propaganda of Young Italy, explated at Mantua, on the scaffold, his excessive confidence in the plans of the apostle of London. Since then a revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered in the Duchy of Parma, and the conspirators, thirteen in number, have been arrested. The arrest was effected at Larici, a small scaport on the extreme eastern frontier of Sardinia, and a favorite place of meeting for revolutionists from abroad. It is said, also, that numerous arrests have been made at Carrera and Masso, towns on the Modence from them.

vorite place of meeting for revolutionists from abroad. It is said, also, that numerous arrests have been made at Carrera and Masso, towns on the Modeness frontiers.

The Fardinian government is carrying out the bill relative to religious orders, and its doing so creates no emotion among the people. Almost all the religious houses for men have contented themselves with making a vertal protest, and a refusal to give any indications calculated to assist the government agents. In some of the convents the none refused to open their doors, and force was consequently employed to affect an entrance.

The accounts I receive from Spain everywhere forbode a crisis.

In the file of American papers which reached me last week I perceive a report to have gained credit that the Empress Eugénie was encients. When crespondents are sit a less for interesting news they are sometimes apt to take refuge in the folia of this royal lady's mantle, as a subject that cannot fail to be popular. It is possible that myself may be obnoxious to the soft impeachment, for I always feel that when one so good and fail and beautiful is my theme, no apology is necessary. But the question of her being in that stat which pur excellence is termed "interesting," is one of too delicate a nature to be lightly or rashly spoken of; therefore, whenever reports of this kind have been brought to me, unless from very reliable authority. I have always eachewed them. Such a matter is at once domestic and political; and precisely such as any correspondent who desires to be really useful, and keep open and available his sources of information, will approach with great contion.

The truth is, there is, and never has been, the slightest grounds for such a report. By a rash act in the earlier part of her life, it is said that this lady, who for her many virtues interests so many hearts, has so destroyed her constitution, always delicate that such an event is past hoping for. The so-called miscarriage a few months after her marriage was in reality, nothing of the kin